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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1899.—SEMIWEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 7.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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GREAT CASE ENDS

Waterfront Decision in Favor of
the Republic.

RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN

Oahu Railway the Claimant—Cor-
poration Cannot Take Land
From the state.

The case of Jas. A. King, Minister of
Interior vs. Oahu Railway & Land
Company has at last been settled. The
matter, which has been pending for
some time, was an appeal on behalf of
the plaintiff from the refusal of Judge
Stanley to issue an injunction enjoining
the defendant from proceeding with
the condemnation of land in Hon-
olulu harbor.

This case is one of the most important
ever tried in the courts of Hawaii.
The amount at stake is large and the
law points raised are important.

The opinion is written by Chief
Justice Judd, Justice Whiting concurring,
Circuit Judge Perry, sitting in
place of Justice Frear, disassociated,
writes a separate but assenting opin-
ion.

The decision is reached after an ex-
haustive discussion of the question.
The effect of it is that the injunction
should be made perpetual.

The opinion is written by Chief
Justice Judd, Justice Whiting concurring,
Circuit Judge Perry, sitting in
place of Justice Frear, disassociated,
writes a separate but assenting opin-
ion.

A distinction is made between the
right or defendants to exercise emi-
nent domain over the property of in-
dividuals and of the property of the
Republic. It was held by plaintiff that
the use to which the property would
be put by the Government would be a
more public use than that to which it
would be put by defendant. This the
defendant denied and stated moreover
that the lower court erred in weighing
this question.

Randolph on Eminent Domain is
quoted where he states that the right
of domain cannot be exercised against
the state, as it is held for such uses
as the state may designate. The opin-
ion proceeds as follows:

"If the property in question is not
subject to the defendant's right of
condemnation, the injunction was
properly issued and should be made
perpetual. * * * Now the right of
the defendant company to condemn
private property for public uses exists
only because this right has been delegat-
ed to it by the state through its legis-
lature."

The decision quotes freely from the
case of the Illinois Central Railroad
vs. Illinois, which was decided in 1892.
Part is as follows:

"The position advanced by the rail-
road company in support of its claim
to the ownership of the submerged
lands and the right to the erection of
wharves, piers and docks at its pleasure,
or for its business in the harbor of
Chicago, would place every harbor
in the country at the mercy of a major-
ity of the legislature of the state in
which the harbor is situated."

"The state has the possession and
control of the navigable waters of the
said harbor and is a trustee thereof for
the public and cannot absolutely alienate
such interest. The lands under
the navigable waters in and around
the territory of the Hawaiian Govern-
ment are held in trust for the public
use of navigation."

After considering the harbor front-
age lease to the railroad by Minister
Thurston, and a correspondence be-
tween the Minister and the corpora-
tion, the decision goes on to say:

"A certificate of approval by the
Cabinet, in accordance with the stat-
utes, of the location of the Oahu Rail-
way and Land Company, does not carry
with it the right to condemn land
under navigable waters of the harbor
of Honolulu and a right of way over
the harbor, where the contemporaneous
correspondence between the par-
ties and a contemporaneous lease be-
tween them plainly indicate that the
Government had a contrary intention,
even though the location approved
covers land under navigable waters."

The decision takes up another con-
tent of the defendant.

"It is also contended by defendant
that the defendant, as a riparian pro-
prietor, its owning land bounded by the
navigable waters of the harbor, has
the right of access to the navigable
part and to build wharves in further-
ance of this right. The main case is
Yates vs. Milwaukee, 10 Wall, 497.

"Without expressing any view on
this matter, we say that the case be-
fore us does not raise this issue, which
is the right of the plaintiff to enjoin
defendant's condemnation proceedings,
and defendant would not seek to con-
demn that which it has a right to use."

Further is the following important
point:

"The state has the possession and
control of the navigable waters of the
said harbor and is a trustee thereof for
the public, and cannot absolutely
alienate such interest."

In conclusion:

"Having found the defendant has no
right of condemnation of the property
in question, we hold that a perpetual

injunction should be issued in accordance
with the views herein expressed."

The famous case is thus settled and
the railroad loses. Some of the im-
portant points are not discussed in the
decision. Whether or not the railroad
will take further steps in the matter
has not as yet been decided.

The case is one of long standing.
The points of law and the amount of
stake made the matter important. Ac-
cording to the last report of the railroad
the year's earnings of the what
was a little over \$7,700.

The Attorney General and Judge A.
S. Hartwell for the plaintiff; F.
Hatch, Kinney, Ballou & McClellan for
the defendant.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

In a few days now the tenders for
the \$250,000 of sewerage bonds will be
opened. These are fives, not taxed
and it is anticipated that in time there
will be quite a demand for them from
abroad. It is not thought that much
local money will be offered in exchange
for any part of the series.

Sewer construction is not dependable
upon sale of these bonds. If it seems
necessary, work will be carried on from
the goodly reserve in the current
funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

More Members—Seat Figures,
New Quarters.

After the trading had been concluded
yesterday morning, the Honolulu
Stock Exchange members held a busi-
ness meeting behind closed doors.

There was informally discussed the
proposal to increase the membership.

Three or five more men are to be ad-
mitted. The only name mentioned was

that of H. F. Dillingham. It was sug-
gested that some concession be made
to Mr. Dillingham on account of signal
services rendered the brokers. Higher
seats than the one for the premier
promoter will be held at the upset
price of \$3000. Decisions were not
reached on these matters.

The Exchange is to have new quar-
ters. Its rooms are now in the building
at the corner of Fort and Queen.

It is more than likely that the new
quarters will be in the Bank of Haw-
aii building, on Fort, between Mer-
chant and King, lately vacated by the
Bank of Hawaii and now occupied by

the Hawaiian Trust and Investment
Company.

In the absence of Col. J. H. Fisher,
President of the Exchange, Vice-Presi-
dent Harry Armitage is in the chair
each day and conducts the sessions to
the satisfaction of all. Mr. Armitage,
by the way, is the ranking broker.

He was with Jas. F. Morgan for many
years and was the first man to engage
exclusively in the stock trading busi-
ness. He has been successful.

HIS DIPLOMA HERE.

Attorney Robertson of Supreme
Court, U. S. A.

A peripatetic newsgatherer happen-
ing to drop in at the Pacific Hardware
Co.'s store yesterday came across a
very handsomely lithographed diploma
setting forth that A. G. M. Robertson,
on motion by Mr. John Sidney Webb,

has been duly admitted and qualified
as an Attorney and Counsellor of the
Supreme Court of the United States of
America. The document is signed by
James H. McKenney, clerk of the Su-
preme Court and dated at Washington,
D. C., February 20th, 1899.

Among other "trophies" brought
back by the popular Honolulu jurist,
was observed a fine, large photograph
of the Declaration of Independence
taken from the original faded copy,
with all the autograph signatures re-
stored by copperplate engraving.

Paul Neumann was the first Island
Attorney to be admitted to practice
in the United States Supreme Court
and Mr. Robertson the second. Mr.
Robertson is a native son of Hawaii.

Gamblers Again.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth and
Chas. Faneuf, together with a party
of policemen, raided a gambling den
on Smith street yesterday afternoon.
After much difficulty entrance was ef-
fected to the den. Eleven Chinese, to-
gether with incriminating evidence,
were captured. The hearing will come
up this morning.

TARIFF REBATES.

The United States government, after
eighteen months, has just decided that
the present tariff law went into effect
at 4:00 p. m., instead of at 12:01 a. m.
on July 24, 1897. All the duties col-
lected between those hours will have

to be refunded, and the government
will lose the cost of a large amount of
litigation besides.

A HAWAIIAN BOY

Geo. K. Lewis Tells of the Ser-
vice in Manila.

WAS IN FIGHTING AT ILLOILO

Escaped From a Sick Bay to Take
the Field—The Doctor—
Boys' Cases.

The following letter is from a young
Hawaiian who joined the American
troops here. The young man had formerly
served in the N. G. H. and was at
one time a member of the Mounted
Patrol:

Illoilo, P. I., 1899.

I will now write you a letter, which
I hope you will be pleased to receive.
I got to Manilla safe and well. I am
going to tell you about the battles we
are now having with the insurgents.
When we got to Manilla we were station-
ed at Cavite, which is eight miles
across the bay from Manilla. On
Christmas day we embarked on the
Arizona and sailed for Illoilo; we had
two troop ships and one battal ship.
We anchored in the stream of Illoilo
after a two days' voyage from Manilla
and lay there aboard the transports
for nearly forty-five days.

On Saturday, February 11th, the Bos-
ton and Petrel began to throw shells
into the city of Illoilo and kept it up
for two hours, when we saw the Ameri-
can Flag raised in place of the insur-
gent one. At 2 o'clock of that day our
regiment started to land, with the ex-
ception of the band boys; I could not
get ashore for I had been taken sick,
but I asked the doctor to give me per-
mission to go along, but as that was
my first day out of bed he would not
let me. The next morning at 6 o'clock
the band boys got into a boat and I
hid among them, but had neither gun
nor pistol, but had my bugle with me
as I am now the bugler for Company
L. I got ashore all right, but
could not find my company, some boys
that I met saying that my company
was on outpost duty. I met our doc-
tor and tried to keep out of his way,
but finally ran right in front of him; he
seemed very much surprised to see
me ashore, but asked me how I was
feeling, and I told him I was feeling
much stronger. He smiled and said
"Take care of yourself."

About 11 o'clock I met some of the
boys of my company who had come in
to get water. I went along with them
and found my company and they were
all astonished to see me.

About 12 o'clock we received orders
to go to the front and take the next
town called "Jaro,"

JUNE 11 COMING

Apple Evidence of it at the Park Race Track.

TRAINING IS STARTED EARLY

Harness Horses and Gallopers in the Box Stable—Prospects for Greatest Day on Record.

The beautifully located mile race track at Kapiolani Park is to be in the very best condition for June 11, July 4 or any other date on which it may be desired to have meets or matches, either for horses or cyclists. The recent heavy rains were just the thing for the circle. Before the ground was dry it was rolled. It has been packed and is being worked every day. The force is under the direction of C. H. Durfee, who knows tracks like he knows horses. A month ago the first half of the going was ruts and inches of dust. Now it is smooth and even and the first is back at its old grade.

On June 11 there will be held the usual annual meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club. If the day is not the most successful and interesting in the history of the organization, the present signs are worth nothing. There will be more entries and better entries and more races and better races than ever before. Some of the best horses that ever faced a starter anywhere will be brought up for the word on June 11. The time is bound to be fast, for in addition to the fact of a very good track, there is the other requisite of an early beginning at training. To show that the horses are in earnest it is necessary only to state that they have this year started in just one month earlier than ever before to fit their speedy ones for the trials for purse and glory. All of the good and true and tried old favorites will be brought out again and there will be a full dozen of new horses. For the running races there will be full fields and for the harness events there will be a crowded track. The great harness races will be the free-for-all and the 25 class. Some of the green horses are showing up well in front of the jockies in their preliminary training. There will be eight or ten unknown runners. Most of the dark horses of the hangtail variety are understood to be rivals for the claims of Col. Cornwell's Venus.

The Wm. Cunningham hut, which is understood for the season to include Mr. Wilson of Hilo, has a good sized bunch of choice horse flesh at the Park. The fact is that all of the stalls at the track are engaged. It will be necessary to build more to stable some of the arrivals elsewhere.

Wela ka Hoo (Our Boy) the special pet of Mr. Cunningham, is looking handsomer than ever. All the people about the track say that barring accident Wela ka Hoo will be fit on June 11 to pace for man's life.

Lady Winthrop, owned by Tom V. King, is a pretty little filly that will for the first time contest for the money in a running race.

Another runner in the Cunningham row is a big bay gelding without a record, but a son of the noted sire Martinburst. He is a strong horse and looks game.

A rather small sorrel gelding that looks every inch game as pebble and a race horse all over is called the mystery and is said to have come from somewhere via Hilo, together with a chestnut mare that will improve in appearance after stabling and exercise for a few weeks. The chestnut mare was roughly handled in shipment from Hilo. Some of the people who claim to be "in the know" say that the mystery is "the medicine" for Venus.

Flammet, a good looking young runner, is from the lot brought down a year ago by Col. Cornwell. She is a bay, bred at Pali Alto and is of good figure and conformation.

"J. R." a Hilo horse that performed here last year, is at the end of the Cunningham string. He is poor in flesh at present. Mr. Cunningham handles Wela ka Hoo himself. Costello is the resident trainer at this camp.

"Jack" Gibson, the most successful driver of last season, has a small but select string this year. His horses are the famous Irish Lassie '96 best island record, and the beautiful Little roan mare Directress. Irish Lassie is a bit too flashy just now, but is being conditioned carefully by Gibson, who thinks the world of the splendid Little bay mare. Directress is being fitted for either a match or the 25 class or both. Norton has great confidence in Directress as a horse that is "training on."

Trainer McManus has two harness horses at present. They are John Underhill's bay gelding, by Alex. Button, and a young green animal. The bay gelding gives great promise. Button stock is favored here either for the track or road.

A happy chap is McAuliffe, the well known rider and trainer. He shows with more pride than ever some of the popular runners. Antidote and Royalist are pictures. They are receiving a lot of attention. A third runner in McAuliffe's care is a full sister of Royalist. It is this stock that gives all day. The journey can never be too long for them. Bobolink is soon to be brought up from Waialua and added to this collection.

"Tom" Quinn has saved his green jacket. Likewise he has yet the fast harness mare Violette. Her training is being directed by Mr. Quinn. The owner is very persistent with this animal and has greater faith in her capabilities right now than on the day he bought her. She is looking very well indeed. Mr. Quinn says she will do her best this time, whatever the outcome.

C. H. Durfee has three runners and

IT IS GOOD BEEF

Inspection of Meat Brought Down From the Coast.

COMES WITH CLEAR BILL

Much of the Milk Sold Here Disputed—Chinese for Samoa—Mr. Hutchinson's Complaint.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Board of Health held its regular meeting yesterday, Mr. Geo. Smith presiding as chairman. Attorney General Cooper was formally elected President of the Board. On account of a case demanding his attention in the Supreme Court he did not preside.

Dr. Emerson called the attention of the Board to the fact that there was a great deal of beef being imported from California. Dr. Monsarrat informed the meeting that all this beef was inspected and tagged prior to leaving California.

Food Inspector Johnstone said that he had made thorough investigation of the milk supply. He found that most of it was heavily adulterated with water.

The suggestion was made by him that authority be given him to pour out diluted milk.

In reference to this W. O. Smith explained that the Board only had power to confiscate products menacing public health. As the adulteration with water is hardly such a menace, the power to pour out the milk could not be given.

The report of the fish inspector was read, showing that 175,092 fish had been inspected during the last month.

The report from the Hilo Hospital showed receipts of \$150 and total expenditure of \$381.29. During the month eight patients had been admitted, seven were discharged and one died.

The application of Sheriff Andrews for authority to make repairs and additions on the Hilo Hospital was granted.

The Bishop of Panipolis had asked members of the Board that two Sisters be allowed to board at Makalani Hospital at Wailuku. This was permitted.

Dr. Milton Rice was recommended for a license to practice medicine.

A communication was read from Hackfeld & Co. in regard to the importation of Chinese. They intend to import Chinese labor for ellens in Samoa and asked for the privilege of having those imported quartered at the quarantine station during the time between their arrival here and the arrival of steamers to take them to Samoa.

Dr. Emerson did not think that action could be taken until a report was received from the port physician. Motion carried that the matter be referred to the port physician and executive officers of the Board, they to report to the Executive Council.

Sheriff Andrews, of Hawaii, recommended that Policeman J. C. Brown, of Hilo, be appointed fish inspector of that town. So ordered.

Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan made application for a permit allowing J. K. Kahokanoa to visit the settlement.

They wish to secure the execution of a deed, and as the difference of a day might mean everything, they will probably charter a steamer to go at once. The application was granted.

The appointment of Dr. John Grace as consulting hospital physician at Hilo was approved. Dr. A. McWayne, of Kailua, made application for leave of absence. Placed on file until the arrival of the doctor in person.

The application of J. W. Sims to be appointed milk inspector was placed on file, as Inspector Johnstone had previously appointed W. S. Irving.

A letter from C. B. Reynolds was read, explaining the present system of supplying the Settlement with meat. He explained the advantages of the new method over the old one.

Dr. Herbert Wood was appointed Government physician of Walaua and Koolaua.

A letter was read from Mr. A. Hutchinson of Molokai. He complained of the action taken by Agent Reynolds and Mr. Feary in demanding one quarter of the taro grown by him. He asserts that he is entitled to all. The secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Hutchinson stating that his communication had been considered, and to quote to him the regulation of the Board specifying that one-quarter of the taro grown by the inhabitants of the Settlement is the property of the Board.

This concluded the business. The Board then went into Executive session. There were present the following: Attorney General Cooper, W. O. Smith, Dr. Emerson, Geo. W. Smith, Dr. Herbert, Dr. Alvarez, David Kellie, Food Inspector Johnstone, C. B. Reynolds, Dr. Howard, Dr. Monsarrat, Secretary Chas. Wilcox.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

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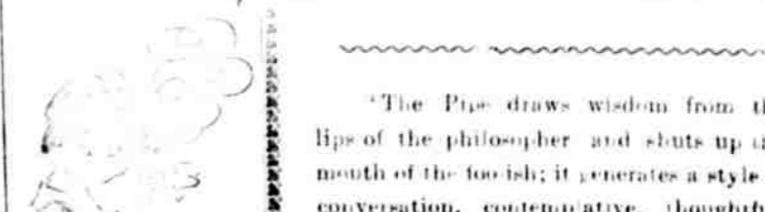
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Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll., and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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RUBBER STAMPS**AND**

COMPANY "D" OUT

A Refusal to Recall the Order of Disbandment.

MESSAGE FROM MR. DOLE

Praise for the Men Who Have Been Faithful—Discipline the first Consideration.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Company D was mustered out last night. The company had assembled for inspection and to receive the answer to the petition praying that the order of disbandment might be revoked.

Lieut. Col. Jones addressed the company, informing them that President Dole did not think it best to revoke the order for disbandment. He continued as follows:

"President Dole said that he would like to have me state his very clear recollection of the long and honorable record of Company D and especially in relation to its active service in 1895. He well remembered one night of that week when a number of our companies were ordered into the mountains. Company D was in the hills between here and Tantalus when their captain halted them for some simple instructions and said: 'One whistle means to go ahead, two means halt and three means retreat, but the last signal of three whistles will not be used,' which statement was received with a great deal of enthusiasm by the company and showed the soldierly spirit of the command, which he would never forget.

He further stated that Company D has always been ready to fight, but not always ready to drill. That was the character of the company, though he would like to express his positive conviction that in the company there were a number of the best volunteers in the service, as shown by their persistence in attention to duty under the discouraging circumstances attending the company's career for some time past. It was a matter of regret to him that they should be called upon to face this most serious outlook for a military organization, but feeling that the discipline of the regiment was a matter of the first consideration, and knowing that the absence of a large proportion of the company from drill duty had been of long continuance and in the face of repeated warnings from not only the company officers, but from the regimental officers, he was satisfied that sufficient warning and notice of the consequence of such neglect of duty had been given. Although there are men in the company who are not responsible for such neglect and who do not deserve this action, the company as a company is responsible for it and it would be detrimental to the discipline of the regiment to revoke the order. He was extremely sorry that the action of the majority of the members of the company had exposed those who have attended to their duty to the misfortune of disorganization. It was their misfortune, not their fault.

The reading of the final decision of the commander-in-chief was received in silence. Men who had been with the company since its first organization stood with bowed heads and glistening eyes. They felt it keenly that old Battery D, once the regiment's pride, should come to such an end.

After a few more words from Lieut. Col. Jones, in which he spoke feelingly of his own connection with the company and the final termination, the disbanded company stood adjourned.

Before departing, however, a motion was unanimously carried presenting Capt. Bergstrom with two large pictures, the property of the company. The remaining pictures were taken by the members as mementoes of old Battery D.

THEORY OF THE FLAMING SWORD.

"Ah! talk of blessings! What a blessing is digestion! To digest. Do you know what it means? It is to have the sun always shining and the shade always ready for you. It is to be met by smiles and greeted with kisses. It is to hear sweet sounds, to sleep with pleasant dreams, to be touched ever by gentle, soft, cool hands. It is to be in Paradise."

"There came a great indigestion upon the earth and it was called a deluge. All the evil comes from this. Macbeth could not sleep; it was the supper, not the murder. His wife talked and talked; it was the supper again. Milton had a bad digestion, and Carlyle must have had the worst digestion in the world. Ah! to digest is to be happy!"

"There—how does that strike you for a burst of eloquence? I quote from Trollope. If there is anything wrong about the theology you must hold him responsible. As for its physiology and pathology (pardon all these "ologies") I can answer for the correctness of these two. And so can millions of people besides me. They speak of the curse of indigestion continually in every language; they groan and writhe under it in every land and climate."

"For many years," says one of this innumerable army of martyrs, "I was obliged to bear as best I could the torments of indigestion. My appetite was practically destroyed. I ate, of course, because one must eat or die! but after meals I had great pain at the chest and around the sides."

"Sleep almost forsakes my pillow, and naturally I was tired and exhausted. Sometimes better and then worse, but never free from pain and illness, lived on with little or no hope of getting well. It is hardly necessary to say that I had medical treatment, yet no dealers."

MONEY COMING IN

Another Purchase of Sugar Stock for "The City."

1,000 SHARES OF HONOKAA

Sold By Mr. Waterhouse & Co., to Edward Pollitz—Some Views of the Visiting Broker.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

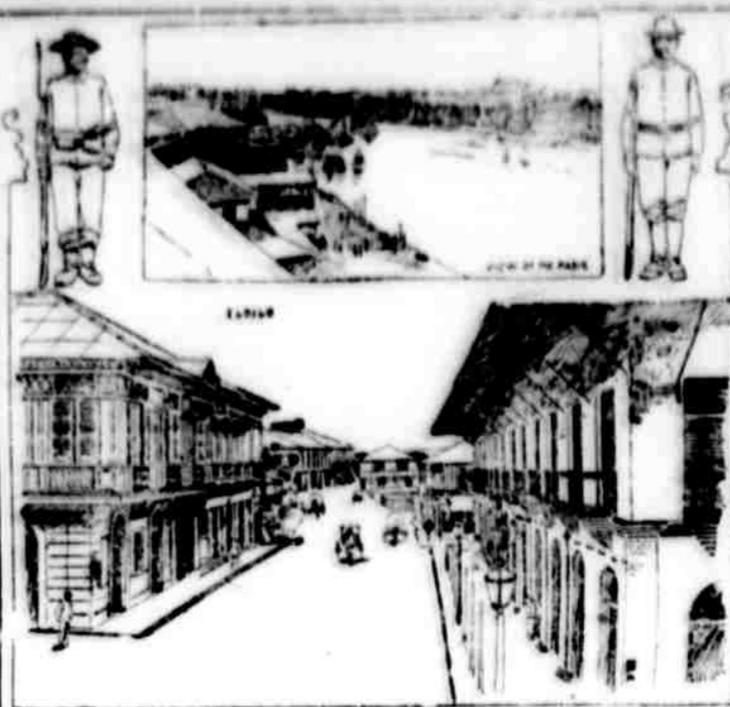
Mr. Pollitz dipped into a stock yesterday. It was his first buy this trip. He employed Henry Waterhouse & Co. as his brokers. That firm delivered to Mr. Pollitz 1,000 of the shares of Honokaa Sugar Company. For this merchandise Mr. Pollitz gave his certified check on the local bank of Claus Spreckels & Co., for the sum of \$250,000. This was the second really heavy stock transaction of the year. The first big one of 1899 was when Mr. Pollitz secured 48 per cent of the stock of the Onomea plantation, some seven weeks ago. Right after that Mr. Pollitz purchased in San Francisco half of the stock of Panauhan and has since secured control. It was Mr. Pollitz who, in September of last year, delivered to capitalists of Honolulu the majority of the stock of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. Including the transaction of yesterday, Mr. Pollitz has invested in these Islands for his clients about \$3,000,000. He will be in town until the 31st inst. In a few months he will be back here again. Then, after the next trip he will take some Hawaiian securities east. At San Francisco at present Mr. Pollitz and his partner are daily in receipt of inquiries concerning Hawaiian corporation interests. Hundreds of letters come from the East and many from Europe. What Mr. Pollitz is doing here shows his faith in Hawaii and in sugar. He says that there is any amount of money in the United States that will readily be offered for sugar. To the mind of Mr. Pollitz the public conveniences for the transaction of business have largely enriched the United States. "Take the case of a country merchant," said he last evening. "In the old days he might have to carry a stock of \$150,000, now the means of communication and of shipment are such that he needs not more than \$30,000 of stock. The great producing estates have made many people so wealthy that they do not know what to do with the interest payments they receive. The securities have been taken up till a very low rate of interest is acceptable. Any good investment bond or stock is eagerly sought. European securities are now held in the United States. Nearly all of our own securities have been brought back from across the Atlantic. New York is today just as much a financial center as London."

The history of Hawaiian sugar stocks on the San Francisco market is not uninteresting. The first plantation listed there was Hawaiian Commercial, which had its ups and down till September of last year, when the control passed to Island people. The capital of the company is \$10,000,000 and \$23 is paid in on the shares now selling at \$81.25 and at one time some years ago a drug on the market at 10 cents.

Hutchinson plantation, on Hawaii, was listed at San Francisco in 1889. Its capital is \$2,500,000 with shares at \$50. It paid 30 cents and then 40 cents a month dividends on each share till the McKinley bill removed the duty on sugars going into the United States and gave a bounty on American grown sugar. This was extremely hurtful. Hutchinson suspended dividends till after the passage of the Mills bill. Then came the Dingley bill, increasing the duty on sugars other than Hawaiian to \$22.70 a ton. The prosperity of the cane industry here really dates from the passage of the Dingley bill, for it was on that occasion that Republicans and Democrats alike went on record as favoring a duty on sugar. Of course all this time the Islands had been protected to a more or less degree by the reciprocity Treaty. Five years ago Hutchinson plantation again paid dividends and has kept it up. At first it was 10 cents a month a share and ran up to 50 cents in May of last year. Three months ago the directors, on the request of the stockholders, released the stock in 100,000 shares of \$25 each. Before the division into two for one, the stock was selling at \$68. It is now selling at about \$34 and the dividends are 25 cents a month a share.

"The stock of the Hana, Maui, plantation, was listed at San Francisco. It has 50,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. They are selling for about \$16, but the directors have promised that there will soon be dividends.

"I think that during all of this period, say seventeen years, but two other plantations were listed at San Francisco. These were Heea and Hatalau. They were withdrawn in time. There was no patronage. In fact there was very little interest in sugar stocks till it became settled that Hawaii was to be a part of the United States. Now an investment here is regarded safe as an investment in Connecticut, with the certainty that it is much better than almost anything that can be found in the whole of the United States. There is 2 per cent money in the United States. This is in the East. In the West investors having millions would be pleased to get 3½ per cent. Stock in Ewa and a number of other plantations here is held largely in San Fran-



RIVER PASIG AT MANILA AND STREET IN ILOILO.

The Pasig river will be known to fame because it was into that stream the Filipinos were forced by Brigadier General King's brigade. The street scene in Iloilo is interesting, as that town was taken by our troops recently. Iloilo is the principal town on the island of Panay.

cisco. Our firm sold the whole of the Onomea that I bought on my last trip here in an hour and a half. There was a rush for Panauhan. By the way, Panauhan will be listed here tomorrow. Onomea will be listed in San Francisco upon my return to the city."

Mr. Pollitz said that he would like to see a number of the plantations here listed at San Francisco. He said that the strictly corporation business could be handled as well and as satisfactorily in every way up there as in Honolulu. It was desirable, he added, that control should be held here, in fact that the plantations should remain in charge of the experienced men who would have an interest in looking out for them. Panauhan is selling in San Francisco at \$40.75 and is paying regular monthly dividends of 30 cents a share.

The unbound confidence of Mr. Pollitz in the sugar securities augurs well for the introduction here rapidly of an enormous amount of foreign capital. For the past three years he has been dabbling in the Island corporation shares and when he put through the H.-C. deal and invested in Onomea and Panauhan and yesterday in Honokaa, he becomes the leading broker of the United States in Island interests. Mr. Pollitz has been in business in San Francisco as a broker for twenty-five years. He organized the stock and bond exchange there and did the same service for the Honolulu brokers. Mr. Pollitz believes there should be about five more seats in the Exchange here and that the organization should have a building. He believes a lot of keen operators and new business men are coming to the Islands. It is his opinion that many more plantations will be established, that trade must of necessity greatly expand, and that the whole of the Islands will have remarkable prosperity indefinitely.

When it became known that Mr. Pollitz was buying a block of 1,000 shares of Honokaa the street was not greatly excited. The secret was not out till about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Then there was a grand rush in every direction; but it was too late. The bidding was at once \$275 and the asked \$300. In the latter part of the day there were a number of transactions at \$300. Henry Waterhouse & Co. delivered to Mr. Pollitz at noon.

They had started in at 2 p. m. the day before and had completely secured themselves before anyone learned of Mr. Pollitz's plan. Senator Waterhouse was very much pleased with the deal. He and his assistant, Mr. Shingle, did all of the buying and were very quiet about it. Both received numerous congratulations. The Senator has amazed his friends by the readiness with which he has taken to the brokerage business. Of course he has for many years been recognized as one of the ablest commercial men of the country—one of activity and the highest integrity. Waterhouse is one of the best known names in the Islands. The Senator smiled like a youngster when he showed to a few friends at his office the check of Mr. Pollitz for \$250,000.

Honokaa is one of the oldest and best known sugar estates on the Islands. It is on Hawaii, with a good landing. Joe Maraden made his fortune out of it. Schaefer & Co. are the agents and several members of that firm have made considerable money out of the stock. J. M. (Jack) Dowsett and the Lewis brothers have had blocks of the stock during the past couple of years. Honokaa has always been a big producer. It adjoins Panauhan in which Mr. Pollitz now has the controlling interest. The fact of the plantations being neighbors explains in a measure the interest of the San Francisco man in Honokaa. There was talk soon after Mr. Pollitz' arrival this trip that there was a scheme in the air to consolidate Honokaa and Panauhan.

MESSRS. BISHOP & CO.

Agents of the Manhattan Life Ins. Co., of New York.

Gentlemen:—We take pleasure in acknowledging the promptness with which our claim of Three Thousand and Nine Dollars and Ninety-nine Cents against your company, under policy No. 25,838, insuring the life of the late Hon. H. A. Widemann, has been settled. Yours very truly,

(Sigs.) J. M. DOWSETT,
(Sigs.) F. W. MACFARLANE,
Honolulu, H. L. March 15, 1899.

The Kamehameha base ball team will cross bats with Punahoa at Makiki Saturday afternoon.

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Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

LAST WEEK

We had a talk about Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Chairs and Mirrors; this week we shall tell you about some other things that are also essential. We would like to call your attention to our grand display of

Extension Tables.

These are of entirely new patterns, and will accommodate from four to fifteen people. We also have some very handsome

Silk Floss Pillows

Just the thing for your

PARLOR or SITTING ROOM

To give them a cozy appearance.

There has been such a demand for Box Couches that we are making a specialty of them at present. Now that the hot weather is coming on again, have you given a thought about getting an awning either for your place of business or your residence. We are prepared to make all sizes.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S**HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.**

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—
their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Daulton Fancy, Wedgewood,
(in white and blue, white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Dealers in 1893.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 4, 1898.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

All accounts regarding the recent battles in and near Manila state that there was a large slaughter of the Filipino women and children. The shells from the warships and the field artillery destroyed the frail native huts and in many cases killed the occupants. The women who refused to respect President McKinley's authority were blown to pieces by reason of a "moral necessity," it is claimed.

But who is responsible for the lives of some hundreds of Filipino children and babes who were blown to pieces with shot and shell by our forces? If you ask the men who manned the guns on land and sea, who is responsible? they reply: "Our captain gave the order to fire." If the captain is asked who is responsible, he says, "Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey ordered me to fire." If Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey are asked who is responsible, they reply: "A resident McKinley gave us the order to fire." If President McKinley is asked who is responsible, he replies, "The people of the United States gave me the order to fire."

Then, if you point out to the people a row of several hundred sucking babes dead and torn to pieces by shells paid for by Christian taxpayers in America, and you ask the people, who is responsible for this slaughter of the innocents, they reply: "We don't know, we didn't order the killing."

Then, if you find a stalwart Expansionist and ask him who is really responsible for the slaughter, he tells you that Aguinaldo is responsible. And if you ask him, if Aguinaldo ordered the babes to take up arms, he replies that the mothers of the babes were hostile to the Americans, and the babes had to "take their chances." Or in other words the babes were in an unfortunate affair, and really the Creator is responsible for the shocking butchery, because He had not given them brains enough to get out of the scrape.

It is conceded, of course, that the infants have committed no crime, and that somebody is responsible for the horrible butchery. Who is responsible? Do the Scriptures throw any light on the subject? What do the wise men—the instructors in ethics—say?

If a coroner's inquest was held over the remains of these women and children, the verdict would be: "Came to their death by the act of parties unknown." This is the usual verdict in our communities when several hundred respectable citizens take a man out of jail, and lynch him. In this way the responsibility is distributed, and no one is punished for the crime. If any one is caught and tried for the offense, the jury return a verdict of justifiable homicide without giving reasons for it.

When the Indians, in the early days, in defense of their rights, dashed out the brains of the infant children of the colonists, they were called pitiless brutes. When American citizens paid and fed by American Christians blow out the brains of Filipino infants, in the protection of American rights, even the American mothers, sitting by the cradles of their own babes, think only of the Flag and the courage of the brave boys.

The older communities severely criticize the coroner's verdicts that hold no one responsible, in the newly settled communities, in the case of a lynching bee. There is practical wisdom in such verdicts. The question of responsibility is complicated.

In the case of the slaughter of the Filipino infants a similar verdict would be, "Killed for the honor of the Flag."

Believing, as we do, in the duty of the United States to "police" the Philippines for awhile, there arise many and perplexing questions for the moralist to discuss and settle. Is this slaughter an instance of doing evil that good may come? We may see our way to killing off the Filipino army which is trying to massacre the Spaniards and our own troops. But the incidental question of the slaughter of the children is very embarrassing.

MORE ABOUT EMBALMED BEEF.

Mr. D. Allen Willey, a most competent authority, furnishes the N. Y. Independent with a clear statement on the "embalmed beef" controversy.

He says that the British government has, for years, made experiments in the preservation of beef and other meats in a fresh state, for use in the tropics. These experiments made at large expense forced the conclusion that refrigeration preserves the meat, and aside from that "jerked" beef, or dried beef alone gives a satisfactory result.

Mr. Allen explains at length the experiments and their failures. Although experiments have been made also in America to some extent, none

have proved satisfactory excepting that of refrigeration, when the meat is kept cool until it reaches the consumer.

After the Spanish war began, there was a sudden demand for fresh beef, it was sent in vessels which were badly equipped with refrigerating processes. Vessels could not be quickly prepared for this peculiar service. The Commissary department did the best it could under the circumstances. The meats imperfectly refrigerated became worthless in a tropical climate, and the troops suffered. The result was precisely the same as it was in the British experiments.

Instead of taking advantage of these costly British experiences the government, under the great demand for fresh meat, undertook to do just what the British undertook to do, and failed. The canned meats also under the conditions which existed, quickly deteriorated, as they did in the British experiments.

Mr. Willey says that the only safe method of preserving fresh meat, for use in the tropics, is to dry it. It may not be as palatable as meat which is not dried, but it will be quite suitable for food.

The investigations of the War Commission, and the evidence on the inquiry as to Gen. Miles' attacks on the "embalmed beef" ration, only bring to the knowledge of the government and the people, what was well known in the British war office. Many lives have been lost, because the troops have been improperly fed. There is not much consolation for the poor soldier in the hospital, dying from bad food, in the reflection that his death will be due to the ignorance of his own countrymen, and that he has done nothing for humanity.

THE LONDON TIMES APPROVES.

An article from the London Times which appears in another column, must be pleasant reading to Uncle Sam. Even if he can "kick all Creation," he likes compliments, and appreciation.

The Times attributes the great change for the better in Cuba, to the tact and administrative ability of a single American official. That journal believes that if the Americans can turn out such capable men in sufficient numbers to manage affairs in the Philippines, they will do credit to their race.

No one doubts our ability to furnish all the capable men who may be required, in order to govern the Philippines in a just and intelligent manner.

The men educated at West Point and Annapolis are sufficiently educated for the purpose, and they are servants of the people, not dependent upon primary caucuses for place. As their means of living are secured for life, they are independent, incorruptible and usually just men.

While the President has given the power to administer affairs in Cuba to such men, and they have done credit to themselves, it is evident that the politicians do not agree with him.

There are many thousands of the "boys," throughout the land, who are footloose, have abandoned or failed in business, and must be taken care of by somebody. These "boys" are strictly party men, and entertain the belief that movements for the sake of humanity, including war, should include some provision for their own needs.

Even if they have proved to be poor merchants, or lawyers, they feel abundantly capable of filling any office.

The pressure is already great upon the President to make places in Cuba for many of these persons. The President may be convinced that the course he is now taking in Cuba is correct, but he must have the support of Congress. Can he secure that support without giving places to the friends of Congressmen?

In the administration of Indian affairs no President has ever been able to establish good administration among the Indians, because the "boys" needed the offices in order to live, and breathe. Will the President be able to resist the pressure upon him to provide places in Cuba for the men out of a job? The "boys" will insist that while the theory of home rule in Cuba may be attractive, and even just, it cannot be based on business principles. The President acknowledges, to some extent, the force of the argument, but he hopes the people will sustain him in putting the best men in charge of Cuban affairs. No doubt the people are proud of Gen. Wood and other able officers who are doing excellent administrative work. But the people in some unaccountable way are often indifferent on subjects which do not touch their selfish interests. But if the people are on their mettle in exhibiting to the world their power to rule colonies, the "boys" may be forced to stand aside and let the most efficient men be selected to govern the colonies.

That Islands of the South Pacific are to pass into the sovereignty of Germany will be regretted by a good many people in Hawaii. There is the plain and practical consolation, however, that Germany always avenges the slaughter of missionaries, having recently collected a heavy fine penalty from China on just such a score

THE BALANCE TO OUR CREDIT.

The clear and elaborate report of Collector General McElroy brings out some interesting data regarding our financial condition.

The total value of the exports from these Islands during the year 1897 was \$17,346,744.79. The total value of the imports, including specie, was \$11,650,890.81.

These imports are paid for by the money placed to the credit of Hawaii in the United States from the sugar crop. After drawing on this credit of \$17,446,744.79 in order to pay for imports there yet remained to the credit of Hawaii the sum of \$5,695,853.98. This is to say, after paying all of her foreign indebtedness, for merchandise and articles of consumption there remains a "visible" balance on the Mainland represented by the foregoing figures. Payments on account of interest of public debt, bills of exchange or drafts on that balance, issued to persons who are entitled to dividends and live abroad, drafts upon it for the payment of debts owed by residents here to residents abroad, will reduce it, and gradually absorb it. But so far as any published data exists, there appears to be a credit to Hawaii, after the foreign indebtedness of all kinds has been paid off, of over five and one-half millions of dollars for the year 1898. The amount is substantially cash in hand.

This balance, in a general way, and in a general way only, shows the profit of the sugar crop. As sugar is our money crop, and absorbs mainly the labor supply of the Islands, and, besides, involves and supports probably nine-tenths of the mercantile business, it follows that all debts contracted on behalf of the sugar crop, and the business connected with it, must be paid from the proceeds of the sugar crop placed to the credit of Hawaii on the Mainland.

It would probably be a grave error to regard this estimate as anything more than approximately true. But there is enough in these proximate figures to suggest a good deal of thinking. Assuming that they may be correct, the conclusion is that over thirty percent of the gross receipts from the sugar crop (\$16,614,622.53) indicates the profits of the business.

It may be said that the amounts paid for labor on the plantations should also be deducted from this balance. Are not the amounts paid for labor included in the imports of specie and other merchandise which have been included in the sum deducted from the total proceeds? On this point it must be said that such data is largely speculative. Again, if the amount actually paid for labor was deducted from the gross proceeds of the sugar, would not the result be a larger percentage of profit than thirty-two percent?

If any one dares to assume the permanence of the conditions under which this profit is made, he is justified in predicting the wildest speculation in the sugar stocks in the future.

During the period of the largest production of the Bonanza mines of Nevada, the "ore in sight" and the dividends from it, led men of all classes and conditions to believe that the ore would always remain in sight, and the dividends would continue. The community that held this belief was made up of men quite as clever and knowing as the men in our own community. When you admitted their premises in the argument, you were forced to adopt their conclusions. But, in the end, some of the facts dropped out, and ruined the force of the argument.

The cases of the sugar plantations and the Bonanza mines are by no means exactly parallel. In this respect they are identical, that the multitude, excepting the pessimists, agreed in the belief that a good thing ought to last, and therefore will last.

In another respect the cases are parallel. What is concealed in the earth, and what is concealed in the mind of the Congressman, are the unknown factors. No one knew what was behind the ore in sight in the Nevada mines. No one knows what Congress will do regarding tariffs and labor. But this large profit, as indicated by the customs returns, furnishes a rich field for the speculators.

COIN ON HAND.

In reaching an estimate of the amount of coin now in the Islands, the data furnished by the sugar plantations is very suggestive.

There are now, on a fair estimate, 35,000 Asiatics employed on the plantations. The average number for the year 1897 was 23,047. Of these, 18,254 were Asiatics who received wages, and remitted home a part of these wages. Aside from these, out of the remaining 40,000 Asiatics residing here, and receiving more or less wages in other occupations, there should be, on a fair estimate, 30,000 who remit home more or less money every year.

If the 18,000 engaged on the plantations in 1897 received \$195 each, during the year, the sum total received exceeded \$3,000,000. But that is pro-

ably far below what was paid for labor in raising a crop which sold for \$15,000,000. If one-half of this sum was remitted home, the amount would be \$1,500,000, which should be added to the remittances of the other 30,000 Asiatic wage earners. If each remitted \$50, the total amount would be \$1,500,000. This estimate assumes that the 10,000 or 15,000 other Asiatics remitted nothing. Keeping in mind that these estimates must be, from the nature of the case, of the most general character, it may be said that the Asiatics remitted home, or buried here, or took out of circulation, about \$3,000,000 of coin in the year 1898. The Collector General of Customs states in his report for the year 1897 that coin of the value of \$1,282,075.72 was imported into the Islands. There was therefore an apparent difference between the income and outgo of coin amounting to about \$1,700,000. The estimates of the remittances of the Asiatics may, however, be largely reduced, and there will still remain a much larger outgo than income of coin.

If similar estimates are made of the remittances of coin to Asia, and the income of coin from abroad, for some years previous to 1898, there will appear a like excess of outgo of coin over income.

We have no desire whatever to sustain any theory on the subject. But it is not unreasonable to suggest that intelligent men here should unite in ascertaining what our financial condition is. Is it wise to follow the example of the Hoosier blacksmith who declared that, "them government reporters about trade cast a heap of moneys, and didn't bring him a cent?"

The recent estimate by several bankers, that the coin in the Islands amounted to nearly \$5,000,000, is not sustained by this estimate of the outgo of coin to Asia. How much coin do the banks hold to-day?

No one conversant with financial history will dispute the fact that a small amount of coin is quite sufficient to supply the needs of the community, provided it is rapidly "turned over" as the traders say. Checks and drafts are as good and even better than coin in ordinary transactions.

On the one great ugly threatening question before all financiers is, what shall be done when men want the value of their securities in coin, and not in paper or drafts or credits?

The old hands at boom town lots find no difficulty in raising prices, even if money is scarce, because, while confidence prevails, credit is the equivalent of cash. When the desire for realization begins coin only is in demand.

From this point of view the amount of coin in the Islands is an important factor in our commercial affairs.

At the same time the transfer of our plantation interests to San Francisco may entirely change the present situation.

BRING OUT THE TRUTH.

The charge that President Dole was engaged in a conspiracy to remove Capt. King from the Cabinet is reiterated by the journal that published what was alleged to be a positive declaration by Minister Damon that such a conspiracy existed, and that he had promptly arrested the deposed career of his colleagues, who had for so many years, through good and evil report, stood with him, and only at the last moment, like some other good and faithful men, had suddenly "gone wrong." By the rules of common morality, Mr. Damon is under strong obligation to affirm or deny the correctness of the charge. The Advertiser, at present, presumes that Mr. Damon does not love Damon less, but was grossly betrayed by a friend who hates Damon more. This is only a presumption. It is not one of those cases in which the person charged with disgraceful conduct should make denial. It is one in which the person who is publicly declared, in the most positive terms to have made it, should deny it if it is not true.

The public have some right to know whether their highest officers are betraying their trusts, as they are, if guilty of "conspiracy" as alleged once and now reiterated. It is not a private matter, but a public one, especially when the charge is again made. The public have the right, if the public have any rights, to know whether or not it is true, that Mr. Damon stood alone on the summit of our little political structure, upright, pure, unspotted, immovable, with "angels bright and fair," hovering over him with smiles of approval, while one or more of his old colleagues crouched before him at his feet in the conscious guilt of a wicked conspiracy against one of their own number. This is substantially the charge, made public by one claiming "to be in a position to know," and now reiterated.

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A GOOD CONCERT

High Class Music was Well Received.

Complete Success of the Oratorio Evening - Amateur Orchestra - The Best Soloists.

There was a large crowd at the oratorio concert last evening. Every seat of the spacious auditorium was taken. The attendance was one of the most brilliant that has gathered at a musical entertainment for a long time. It was a very fashionable and intelligent audience.

The concert was worthy its audience. Everyone of the numbers was well rendered. In fact it is safe to say that a concert where every selection was more of a pronounced success or more appreciated has not been given for years. Mr. Wray Taylor deserves great credit for the efficient service and ability he has shown in bringing about this musical treat. Following was the program:

Chorus—"The Heavens Are Telling" Haydn

Amateur Orchestra and Organ.

Tenor Solo—(a) "Comfort Ye My People" Handel

(b) "If With All Your Hearts" Mendelssohn

Mr. Chas. A. Elston.

Violin Solo—Largo Handel

Mrs. Royal D. Mead.

Soprano Solo—"The Lost Chord" Sullivan

Mrs. Geo. W. Macfarlane.

Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana Macagni

Amateur Orchestra and Organ.

Terzetto—"Lift Thine Eyes" Mendelssohn

Miss Halstead, Miss Scott and Mrs. E. Damon.

Violoncello Solo—Air from "Rinaldo" Mr. Harold Mott-Smith

Chorus—"The Radiant Morn" Woodward

Kauamakapili and Kawaiahao Choirs, (Mr. Theo. Richards, leader, Mrs. Richards, accompanist.)

Air—"Angels Ever Bright and Fair" (by special request) Mrs. Macfarlane.

War March of the Priests from "Athalia" Mendelssohn

Amateur Orchestra and Organ.

Organist—Mr. Homer Smith.

Musical Director—Wray Taylor.

The Amateur Orchestra, led by Wray Taylor, was at its best, and that is saying a great deal. The three selections which it rendered were all received with enthusiasm. This was especially true of that old favorite the Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana.

Mr. Chas. Elston's high, clear tenor voice filled the church in a first class rendition of two difficult selections from Handel and Mendelssohn. He was followed by Mrs. Royal D. Mead in a violin solo. Mrs. Mead has a good mastery over the difficult instrument. She plays with noticeable grace and ease, combined with thorough skill.

The next was "The Lost Chord," sung by Honolulu's favorite vocalist, Mrs. Geo. C. Macfarlane. While she poured forth the melody of that old song there was perfect silence, only to be turned into a storm of applause when the end was reached. She was encored, but simply bowed in response.

The terzetto, sung by Miss Halstead, Miss Scott and Mrs. E. Damon, was very well rendered. Mr. Harold Mott-Smith once more proved his skill with the cello, with a difficult piece from Handel. He responded to an encore, "The Radiant Morn," sung by the Kauamakapili and Kawaiahao choirs, led by Mr. Theo. Richards, and accompanied by Mrs. Richards, was full of melody. The choirs sing well together and show the benefit of good training.

Mrs. Macfarlane again appeared and sang "Angels Ever Bright and Fair." In response to an encore she sang in perfect voice that plaintive and touching ballad, "Home, Sweet Home," which was greeted with hearty applause. The entertainment concluded with a stirring march by the Amateur Orchestra.

Everybody expressed themselves as being delighted with the concert. It served to show the amount of really first class musical talent there is in the city today.

For a Valley Home.

John F. Hackfeld, who has a handsome home on Punchbowl, and who owns a number of pieces of property about Honolulu, has just added another and a quite important holding to his list. He has bought from W. C. Achli two and three-tenths acres in Nuuanu valley, adjoining the Queen Emma place. The site is a part of what was formerly the Royal Agricultural Society's experiment station, under the direction of Mr. Ho'ole, father of Senator Holstein, of Hawaii. It is believed, although Mr. Hackfeld has not said so for publication, that it is his intention to have a comfortable valley home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hackfeld are quite fond of the valley. It is evident that the German Consul and wealthy merchant does not intend to soon leave Hawaii.

An Indian in the Family.

Lieut. Coolidge, now here with the U. S. V. Engineers, is a cousin of the well known Maj. Coolidge, U. S. A., who, as a captain, served on the frontier for many years. Maj. Coolidge and his wife many years ago adopted

an Indian infant, naming him Coolidge, of the name passing through some circumstances which the writer has forgotten. The Indian is now known as the Rev. Sherman Coolidge and is an Episcopal clergyman with a good income. Rev. Sherman Coolidge is a charming and highly educated gentleman. He cut off from the Indians entirely and was reared carefully by the kind army officer's family.

Sunday School Union.
A symposium on Reviews will constitute the novelty at the meeting today at 4:45 p. m. Next Sunday is the Quarterly Review; hence the following variation in the program: Mrs. Andrews will present thoughts on "Review in the Primary;" Mr. Richards will deal with "Review, by suggestive Symbols on Black-board;" Mr. Bowen will present the "Review from the stand-point of the Superintendent or Committee."

The special topic is "The Hooke, Its past successes and opportunities for improvement," which cannot fail of interesting treatment in the hands of Mrs. Emma Nakina.

ON THE DIAMOND

Kams and Punahoa Fit for a Good Game.

Progress of the College Series—Both Teams Have Been Working—Rooters to Be Out.

To-morrow afternoon the college baseball teams of Kamehameha and Punahoa will meet. This will be the fourth game of the series. Of the games played Kamehameha has won two and Punahoa one. The team winning three games gets the championship.

The contest to-morrow should be a good one. Kamehameha is determined to win, thereby carrying off the championship. Punahoa is also determined to win this game and the following one also. That condition of affairs is something like the problem of an irresistible body meeting an immovable object.

Both teams have been practicing assiduously since the last game. Punahoa has paid particular attention to developing a catcher. By the confident tone of the wearers of the buff and blue, it is thought that their practice has brought about some good results. Kamehameha has not been idle. They have been practicing their infield until they claim that the difference between it and a stone wall is but slight. The red and white adherents intend to furnish some "rooding" that will strike terror to the hearts of their opponents.

The contest will take place at the Makiki grounds. Game will be called at 3:30 sharp. Admission 10 cents.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Chinese Uses a Knife on Another—The Arrest.

Last night Deputy Marshal Chillingworth and Chas. Faneuf were walking along Kekaulike street, watching for anything irregular that might turn up. Suddenly they heard a Chinaman cry out. They ran to the place from whence the cry came. A Chinaman pointed to one of the small yards near by and said that a Chinese who had stabbed another was in there hiding.

The Deputy Marshal went to the place. When near he could see the man hiding between two of the buildings. He at once ordered him to come out. The Chinaman did not obey, so Chillingworth fired a shot into the air. The Celestial at once came out, and when searched a pocket knife, which was wet, was found on him. It had evidently been washed in order to efface blood stains. The Deputy Marshal, leaving the man in charge of Faneuf, went up stairs where he found a Chinaman suffering with a bad wound in the thigh.

Both men were at once taken to the station, where Dr. Emerson dressed the wound. The assailant, who has been in jail several times before, was locked up. His hearing will come up this morning.

A Captain Unconscious.

Captain Phillips of the British bark Invermark is lying at the Queen's Hospital unconscious and in a very precarious condition from a stroke of paralysis which occurred late Wednesday afternoon while he was in his state-room on board the vessel. He is attended by Doctors Herbert and Humphries and has been in a comatose state ever since his attack. He was removed from the Invermark yesterday afternoon to the hospital to secure the best of attention and treatment. The Invermark arrived from Liverpool just a month ago and is to sail for Nitrate ports next week.

SUGAR OF WORLD

Figures on the Whole of Output and Demand.

Some Comparative Statements—The Best Crops—The Outlook is Favorable.

"In 1894-95 the total sugar supplies of the world were 8,843,968 tons and the consumption 7,489,212 tons, leaving a surplus for the next season of 1,352,856 tons," write Willet & Gray.

"In 1895-96 the total supplies were 8,587,362 tons and the consumption 7,468,850 tons, leaving a surplus of 1,118,512 tons."

"In 1896-97 the total supplies were 8,926,982 tons and the consumption 7,956,611 tons, leaving a surplus of 1,970,371 tons."

"In 1897-98 the total supplies were 8,767,922 tons and the consumption 7,975,893 tons, leaving a surplus of 782,029 tons."

"In the campaign of 1898-99 the present estimates of crops (Light for beets, W. & G. for cane) add surplus from last campaign would give total supplies of 8,684,319 tons and Willet & Gray's estimate of the requirements for consumption is 8,250,000 tons, leaving a surplus of, say, 430,000 tons."

"It is to be noted that the figures of consumption, by reason of certain unknown invisible stocks, rarely show a steady increase year by year, as the actual facts would show, if obtainable."

"The figures rather show increases by jumps in periods of two or more years. For instance the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 were nearly alike in figures and averaged 7,479,631 tons. The years 1897-98 and 1898-99 were again alike in figures and averaged 7,965,937 tons, but show a jump of 456,966 tons over the two first years. Very good reasons exist for another similar jump in the figures of consumption for the two following years and hence we include such in our estimate of their consumption."

"If we are conservative in our estimates and the year 1899-1900 requires for consumption with average increase, say 8,459,000 tons, then with a supply at its beginning of 430,000 tons, the production of that campaign should reach, and promises to reach at least 8,500,000 tons, or an increase of say 50,000 tons over 1897-98. The same sugar crops of the world have been steadily held at about 3,000,000 tons for the past four campaigns, while the beet crops were subject to large variances, for instance from 4,285,438 tons to 4,916,456 tons, but have never yet reached the height of the requirements for 1896-97, say a possible 5,500,000 tons, for we question the ability of cane sugar countries to produce much in excess of their standard, 3,000,000 tons in 1899-1900. The largest beet crop ever produced was 4,916,496 tons and the largest cane crop 3,531,413 tons of which Cuba made 1,940,000 tons. This combination of facts and figures indicates to us that sugar has started on an improvement course for the next two campaigns."

In regard to the statistical position of the sugar market, Willet & Gray say:

"This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 158,659 tons, against 130,698 tons last week and 284,937 tons last year, a decrease of 126,878 tons under last year."

"Stocks in Europe, 2,316,500 tons against 2,330,500 tons last week and 2,394,838 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 2,474,559 tons, against 2,461,198 tons last week and 2,679,775 tons last year at the same unit dates and 2,691,931 tons at even date of February 1st last year. The deficiency of stock is now 265,216 tons against a deficiency of 229,677 tons last week, and a deficiency of 162,311 tons December 29th, 1898."

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CO. E OF UTICA, N.Y.

The Boys Remember Their Home Acquaintances.

THEY SEND RESOLUTIONS

Grateful for Kindness and Courtesy—Scenes at the Mustering Out of the Command.

An event which will interest Honolulu people occurred February 21 at the State Armory in Utica, New York. It was the mustering out of service of Company E, First New York Volunteer Infantry.

Although attended with little in the way of formal ceremony, a very large gathering of people was present, as the members of the company were Utica men, and their career in the service had been watched with an interest manifested by much practical work for their welfare.

Their arms and other accoutrements had been returned to the Government, and there was no music, yet the importance of the event made the scene an impressive one. After the company had been lined up Corp. John Gomph stepped from the ranks and read a series of resolutions (which were unanimously adopted) expressive of gratitude to the people of Utica for their unceasing generosity toward the company. The ladies of the Women's War Relief Association, the Oneida County War Committee, the Board of Supervisors of Oneida County, the Veigman's Association of the Utica Citizens' Corps and the citizens of Utica were mentioned and thanked for their manifold acts of thoughtful kindness during the period the company had been in service.

The following resolution of thanks to the people of Honolulu was then adopted:

"Whereas, The members of Company E, First New York Volunteer Infantry, while stationed with their regiment at Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, as part of the volunteer army of the United States during the recent war with Spain, were, among others, the recipients of many courtesies and gracious acts of kindness at the hands of the people of the city of Honolulu, who freely opened the doors of their hospitals, and even their homes, to our sick, and in every way in their power sought to render our sojourn among them a pleasant reality as well as a delightful memory; and

"Whereas, We are profoundly grateful for the many substantial tokens which we have received of their friendship and good will; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we tender to the people of Honolulu our heartfelt thanks for, and express to them our sincere appreciation of their many acts of courtesy and hospitality to the members of our company, and convey the assurance that we shall always remember them, their city and homes with pleasant recollections."

The members of the company were grouped at the south end of the armory and a flash light photograph was taken. When this was over all were lined up and Capt. Edwin E. Hardin, Seventh United States Infantry, formerly Colonel of the Second New York Infantry, who officiated as mustering officer, appeared. One by one the names were called, and each stepped forward to sign his final papers. After the rolls had been signed Maj. W. R. Dayan, United States paymaster, paid each individual the amount due him, which including clothing and ration allowances, varied from \$80 to \$140 for the privates and non-commissioned officers, about \$10,000 being the amount required to pay the entire company.

They were then given their discharge papers, upon nearly every one of which was written: "Service, honest and faithful. Character, excellent."

During the morning some of the boys amused themselves by uniting in songs which had been popular about the camp fire at Honolulu. It was long after noon when the work of mustering out was completed.

NEW FIVE-INCH GUN.

READING (Pa.), March 9.—An official Government test of the Brown segmental tube wire gun took place to-day at Birdsboro, where fifty of these guns are being built for the Government. The gun is five-inch caliber, weighs three and one-half tons, and is

designed for long range. The gun is under the supervision of Captain Ira Morris of the Ordnance Department, and Edward M. Page, Ordnance Inspector, has charge of the loading and firing. The highest pressure tested was over twice pressure with a velocity of nearly 2,000 ft. a second. These tests will be continued for some days, until probably both guns are fired. So far they have been largely successful.

SUGAR DUTY IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, March 10.—In the Executive Council today Sir James Westland, the financial secretary, introduced a bill modeled upon the United States act of July, 1897, giving the Government the power to impose countervailing duties on imported sugar shipments into India. It is proposed to pass the measure during the present session.

AS WE GROW OLD.

Our Burdens Seem Greater Even Though They Be Not So.

Youth and vigor, with elastic step, firm tread, and erect carriage, pay little attention to the burdens of the back.

A little backache is "a little thing." It's all right for the old people to complain, but youth wears it off. Then as years go by, as we grow old, the ache seems greater. We tire easier, and wonder at it. Ever stop to think age hasn't all to do with it? The first backache was the first over-working of the kidneys, and month after month, year after year, the kidneys were kept busy trying to do more than they really could. A few doses of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when the back ached would have worked wonders on your future life, made you feel younger, stronger, healthier, kept the kidneys working rightly, and saved you from urinary disorders. It isn't too late now—they will cure you, but it takes longer. Read the following experience:

Mr. E. J. Davis, undertaker of 15 North Jardin street, Shenandoah, Pa., says: "For about five months I was lame across my loins and my back ached when standing. If I sat for any length of time sharp twinges caught me when I attempted to get up. I felt at times a disagreeable sensation in the back of my head and neck, and the kidney secretions became affected, greatly disturbing my rest at night. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills stopped the pain, removed the difficulty with the secretions, and freed me from all lameness. I have recommended them to my acquaintances, and you can put me down as one who endorses the remedy from personal experience."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, prices 50 cents, or will be mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents for the Islands.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

ARMY DEATHS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following statement has been issued, showing the total number of deaths reported to the Adjutant-General's office between May 1, 1898, and February 28, 1899: Killed in action, 329; died of wounds, 125; died of disease, 527; total, 571.

ANOTHER BEACH VILLA.

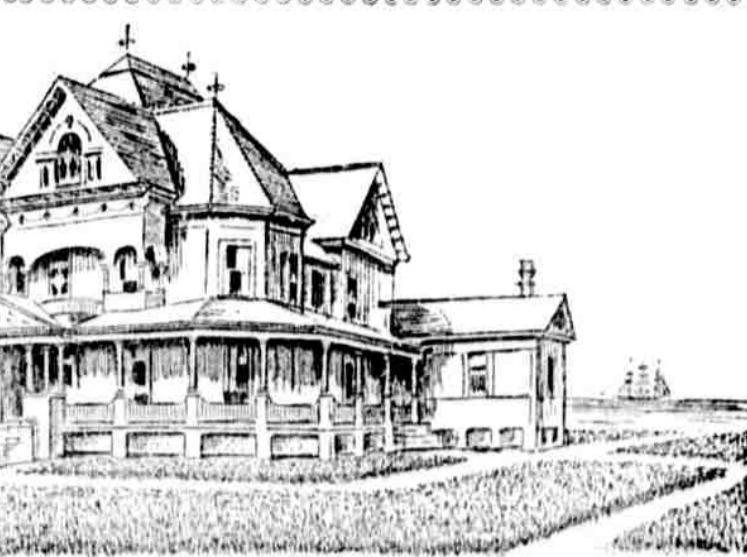
The accompanying cut shows the design of what will be, when finished, one of the handsomest residences along the beach. This will be the \$18,000 home of Mr. Frank Hustace. His present house will be torn down to give way to one more imposing.

The style is what is called in the States a modern villa. The residence itself will cover a piece of ground 76 feet square. It is to be two stories in height, with a large, roomy attic at the apex.

It is to be finished throughout with the richest material. The lower floor will be in Spanish cedar with parquet flooring. The rooms on this floor will be a parlor, sitting room, dining room, billiard room, "den" and kitchen. Handsome grill work will separate the billiard room, sitting room and the dining room. The second floor is composed of five luxurious sleeping apartments. A bath room, with all modern appliances, is on each floor.

The attic will not be fitted up at present. It is a story in itself with space for four large rooms.

From the tower a broad, beautiful view of land and sea may be obtained. There will be broad lawns and verandas on each of the four sides. The building is to cost about \$18,000. H. L. Kerr & Co. are the architects and contractors.



NEW RESIDENCE OF FRANK HUSTACE.
(On the Beach at Waikiki).

IN A SMALL BOAT

Capt. Freitsch Due Here Soon in a Sloop.

A 24 Foot Craft—Building It Himself—Will Go to Manila—He Has a Record.

(Correspondence P. C. A.)

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.—Captain Adolph Freitsch, the Milwaukee navigator, started today on a 10,000 mile journey—2,600 by rail and 7,000 across the stormy Pacific in a 24-foot sail boat. He has found a brazier for his venture, and the contract was closed yesterday afternoon at Chicago.

A. R. Bremer, 15 to 21 La Salle St., Chicago, will have the Milwaukee navigator. The agreement on the part of Freitsch is that he is to build his own boat within twenty-four days after reaching San Francisco, and that he will reach Honolulu in twenty-one days sailing from the Golden Gate, and will reach Manila in forty-two days from the time he leaves Honolulu. The vessel will be named the Coke, will be twenty-four feet on the water line, flat bottomed, with a heavy centerboard.

Capt. Freitsch says that if his voyage to Manila is successful, as he hopes it will be, he may continue on around the Cape of Good Hope, and so make the trip back across the Atlantic, thus circumnavigating the globe, afeat which would be without a parallel under such conditions.

Capt. Freitsch is a Milwaukeean who has made for himself by the performance of similar feats to the one which he is now about to attempt a great name. In 1894 he sailed across the Atlantic in a forty-foot schooner called the Nina, performing the trip alone. It took him just thirty-four days and three hours to make 5,600 miles from Sandy Hook light to Toreaght, and the performance attracted world-wide attention at the time. Later he made two trips across Lake Michigan from Milwaukee to the Manitowoc shore and return during the stormy fall weather in a sloop rigged with sail. He was almost given up for lost on his return trip, as he was much longer in making the crossing than was expected.

A later attempt to sail down the Mississippi in a small schooner built by himself in this city was abandoned, and since that time the captain has been planning other ventures, apparently only satisfied when he is risking his life in some manner.

NOT A SOLDIER EXECUTED

WASHINGTON—in reaching the decision to recommend a long term of imprisonment in the case of a private in an Alabama regiment who had killed a man in an affray, Judge-Advocate General Lieber has completed a remarkable record, disposing of the last of the capital cases which came before his department for review without in any case imposing the death penalty.

Thus the war has passed without the execution of a single soldier on account of military crimes. This is believed to be without parallel in history.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these disasters, over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robes that disease of all dangerous consequences. It is especially prized by mothers for their children, as it never fails to effect a speedy cure, and because they have found that there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies, as it contains nothing injurious.

Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. All druggists and dealers.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN
Hands and Hair Produced by
Cuticura
SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. **Send for "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, post free.**

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 127 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical convenience the samples are superior to the market.

This quality of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

STOP!

The "New Departure" hub brakes on the Columbia and Rambler wheels will allow you to stop your wheel as quickly as you wish by just back pedaling. Any one can ride down the Pali road at the head of Nuuanu with ease if one of our wheels is fitted with this brake.

They are great wheels. Columbias at \$50 and Ramblers at \$50.

TRY ONE, AT

E. O. HALL & SON,
LIMITED.—
Corner Fort and King Streets.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

LIMITED.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FEEDS... £150,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELM & MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned being appointed agents of the above company are prepared to take risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particular details at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks... 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies... 101,000,000

Total reichsmarks... 107,000,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks... 8,000,000

CHIEFD INTELLIGENCE.

PASSENGERS

Arrived

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, March 21.
Schr. Concord, Harris, 11 hrs. from Kauai.
Schr. Kamal, Bruhn, 10 hrs. from Lahaina; 625 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Sloop Kaiulani, Paul, 18 hrs. from Waianae.
Schr. Nosen, Pederson, 22 hrs. from Kukuhiva; 4864 bags sugar to F. A. Schaefer & Co.
Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, 13 hrs. from Koloa; 4272 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Wednesday, March 22.

Schr. Kilohana, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Hanamana; 4219 bags sugar for H. Hackfeld & Co.

Schr. Waialeale, Green, 12 hrs. from Koloa; 2957 bags sugar for H. Hackfeld & Co.

Jap. S. S. Kee Lung Maru, Sobajima, 16 days from Koloa; pass. and misc. to T. H. Davies & Co.

Schr. Kanikeaouli, Ialua, 30 hrs. from Kohala; 1880 bags sugar to T. H. Davies & Co.

Thursday, March 23.

Steamer Kilohana, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Koloa; 5650 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Schr. James Makee, Tullett, 12 hrs. from Kapaa; 2460 bags of sugar to C. Brewer & Co.

Am. schr. bktm. Morning Star, Bray, 19 days from San Francisco.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, March 21.

Steam W. G. Hall, Haglund, Nawiliwili.

Am. schr. Eva, Ramsells, Makakona in ballast.

Schr. Claudine, Cameron, Kahului.

Schr. Kinua, Clarke, Hilo.

Am. schr. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.

Schr. Alton, Nelson, Hilo.

Jap. schr. Riuin Maru, Nakagawa, 64 days from Wake Island, in distress.

Wednesday, March 22.

Schr. Concord, Harris, Kaunakakal, Schr. Blanche and Ella, Dudoit, Kauai.

Schr. Kauai, Bruhn, Kekaha.

Schr. Nosen, Pederson, Makaweli.

Schr. Kilohana, Thompson, Hanamaulu.

Schr. Waialeale, Green, Elele.

Schr. Waialua, Nelson, Hanalei.

Am. bktm. Plauter, T. M. Marden, San Francisco.

Schr. J. A. Cummings, Searie, Waimanalo.

Schr. Lady, Martin, Kalaeloa.

Schr. Volante, Johnson, Hawaii.

Schr. Ka Moi, Kamaka, Kohala.

Am. schr. American Girl, Nilson, Port Townsend, in ballast.

Thursday, March 23.

Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Lahaina.

Schr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.

Am. bktm. Newsboy, Mollesd, San Francisco.

Schr. Moi Wahine, Kualan, Paiau.

Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco.

Schr. Concord, Harris, Kaunakakal.

Sip. Kaiulani, Sam, Waihi.

MEMORANDA

Per schr. Nosen, from Hamakona, March 21.—Fine weather at Kauai; Iwaiwai arrived in Honolulu as the *Noson* left; heavy showers at Hamakona Saturday and Sunday night; Kukuhiva stopped grinding Thursday, March 16, and will start up again Tuesday, March 21; H. A. Co., 9990 bags left; P. S. M., 2900; H. S. Co., 13,000, and (H), 3136.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, March 19.
U. S. A. T. Conemaugh, Broomhead, San Francisco, March 20.

MERCHANTMAN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Am. schr. City of Columbia, Milnor, Hilo, Dec. 11.
Haw. bk. Williscott, Peabody, Nanaimo, Dec. 29.

Haw. ship Falls of Clyde, Matson, San Francisco, Jan. 18.

Haw. ship Star of Russia, Hatfield, Tacoma, Jan. 22.

Nor. ship Hercules, H. A. Tolaison, from Newcastle, Feb. 10.

Am. bktm. Jane L. Stanford, Johnston, Newcastle, N. S. W., Feb. 11.

Br. ship Invermark, Phillip, Liverpool, Feb. 19.

Am. ship C. F. Sargent, Haskell, Tacoma, Feb. 28.

Am. schr. Aloha, Dasei, San Francisco, Feb. 25.

Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco, March 5.

Am. ship A. J. Fuller, Nichols, Norfolk, March 8.

Br. ship Carnedd Llewellyn, Griffiths, Liverpool, March 9.

Haw. bk. R. P. Rittel, Calhoan, San Francisco, March 10.

Am. bk. McNear, Peterson, Newcastle, March 11.

Am. ship Geo. R. Skoffield, Dunning, Hilo, March 11.

Am. bk. W. H. Dimond, Nilsen, San Francisco, March 12.

Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, Port Townsend, March 12.

Am. schr. J. A. Campbell Smith, Seattle, March 13.

Haw. ship Star of Bengal, Henderson, Newcastle, March 13.

Am. bktm. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco, March 15.

Haw. bk. Diamond Head, Ward, San Francisco, March 15.

Am. ship J. H. Thomas, Lermond, Newcastle, March 19.

Am. brig J. D. Spreckels, Christianion, San Francisco, March 19.

Jap. schr. Riuin Maru, Nakagawa, Yokohama, March 21.

Jap. schr. Kee Lung Maru, Sabajima, Yokohama, March 22.

Am. schr. bktm. Morning Star, Bray, San Francisco, March 23.

The Australia's cargo for San Fran-

cisco consisted of 17,394 bags sugar, 141

bags coffee, 400 bags rice, 684 bundles

of hides, 196 bundles sheep, goat and other skins, and 1583 bunches bananas.

Arrived

From Laredo, per steamer *Wesel*, March 21.—A. P. Fuller, H. S. Co., J. Ahstrom.

From Hanamana, per steamer *Kilohana*, March 22.—Rev. J. E. Mangham, C. W. Hancock, W. F. Schmidt.

From Koloa, per steamer *Mikahala*, March 23.—Aug. Dreier, Miss Berry, Miss G. McGaig, W. Berlowitz, Mrs. C. B. Crawford, W. D. McBryde, A. C. Perry, wife and children.

From San Francisco, per morning Star, March 23.—Mrs. L. M. Stimson and three children, and Miss Louise Wilson.

Departed

For Hilo and Way Points, per steamer *Kinau*, March 21.—Mrs. Kalama and daughter, S. N. Norie, R. F. Lange, W. W. Needham and wife, Mr. Potenauer, Harry Ryerot, Mrs. Titus, Mrs. Miles, Miss M. A. Canario, Miss M. C. Canario, F. W. Wakefield, A. B. Loebenstein, Mrs. Grove, Miss Robbins, C. A. Holt, Y. M. Wie, J. F. Brown and daughter, A. W. Carter, G. E. Rugg, Mrs. F. A. Potter, Mrs. L. A. Thurston, L. A. Thurston, Goo Sang, Yamamoto, Rev. E. J. Van Deurin, H. A. Giles, Mrs. H. Renton, Miss Renton, Mrs. A. Garvin and servant, P. M. Pond, T. Nicolai, Mr. Quin, W. Taylor, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. Schneider, A. J. Campbell, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, R. S. Moore, Mrs. R. S. Moore.

For Maui, per steamer *Chandine*, March 21.—Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waterhouse, Jr., George Lincoln and two children, S. E. Kalsma, John Cook, Mrs. A. Borba, Miss L. Borba.

For Mahukona, per steamer *Eva*, March 21.—Miss Alberta Miller.

For San Francisco, per steamer *Australia*, March 21.—Mrs. Barr, and child, Mr. Boomer, Mrs. Boomer, S. Barrill, Goo Compere, wife and child, Mrs. M. E. Colby, Mrs. Gorgas, V. Golding, Miss J. E. Gracie, M. Grossman, D. S. Hardin and wife, Miss Hardin, C. D. Hardin and wife, D. B. Holstander, Miss Laura W. Hughes, E. A. Huber, Miss Kitchen, Miss A. Lasswell, Miss G. Le Page, Mrs. E. J. Lindsay, Frank Lindsay, Miss J. M. Long, Mrs. P. Lucas and child, H. T. Marsh, J. M. McCarthy, Mr. McNabb, Misses McNabb (2), Mr. and Mrs. Meyers, E. K. Miller, Miss H. Mohlum, Mrs. F. C. Montrose, Miss C. Moore, J. O'Brien, A. R. Owen and wife, C. S. Parker, W. B. Parsons and wife, Miss Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. L. Phillips, E. Rayner and wife, Miss A. S. Ridley, Chas. Royce, Miss S. L. Schwartz, Mrs. J. H. Schmid and two children, H. M. Sewall, A. L. Young, H. A. Widemann.

For Kauai, per steamer *W. G. Hall*, March 21.—A. Robinson, Mrs. Harmann, Miss Phillips, Mr. Rathbone, Miss M. Muller, W. H. Rice, Jr., H. A. Allen, Miss Cooke, Mrs. A. F. Cooke, A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. Chang Hoon, R. D. Silliman, J. Cushingham, Sakota, Sang Sing, R. Okolo, A. Ladloff, Maj. G. D. Potter, Miss Emery, A. E. Kaiser, Miss Becht, J. K. Farley, Miss Cooke, F. J. Cross, Ed Braunschweiger, Akela, Professor A. Koobele.

SAILING VESSELS FOR HONOLULU.

Due in March.

Vessel. From Spokane, Am. schr. ... Port Gamble

O. M. Kellogg, Am. schr. (K) ... Gamble

Geneva, Am. bg ... Clipperton Island

Albany, Ger. ... Westport

S. D. Carlton, Am. ship ... Hongkong

Republic, Ch. ship ... Newcastle

City of Adelaide, Br. bk ... Newcastle

Blairmore, Br. ship ... Newcastle

Robert Sudden, Am. bk ... Newcastle

Chas. F. Crocker, Am. bk ... Newcastle

King Cyrus, Am. schr. ... Newcastle

Merha Nelson, Am. schr. ... Newcastle

H. D. Bendixon, Am. schr. ... Newcastle

Carrier Dove, Am. schr. ... Newcastle

Himalaya, Br. bk ... Newcastle

Honolulu Haw. schr. ... Newcastle

Edward May, Am. bk ... Newcastle

Defiance, Am. schr. ... Newcastle

Honolulu, Am. schr. ... Newcastle

John C. Potter, Am. bk ... Newcastle

A. M. Baxter, Am. schr. ... Puget Sound

Defender, Am. schr. ... Tacoma

S. C. Allen, Am. bk ... Newcastle

Alice Cooke, Am. schr. ... S. F.

Aiden Besse, Am. bk ... Newcastle

Amelia, Am. bktm ... Port Ludlow

Amphitrite, Br. ship ... London

Due in April.

W. F. Jewett, Am. schr. ... Port Gamble

Azaless, Am. schr. ... Newcastle

Fred E. Sander, Am. schr. ... Port Gamble

Klikkit, Am. bktm ... Port Ludlow

Charles Hansen, Am. schr. ... Eureka

Jennie Wand, Am. schr. ... Seattle

Standard, Am. ship ... Seattle

Adderley, Br. bk ... Newcastle

E. M. Phelps, Am. ship ... S. F.

W. G. Irwin, Am. brig ... S. F.

Fort George, Haw. ship ... S. F.

Due in May.

Iroquois, Am. ship ... Baltimore

S. P. Hitchcock, Am. ship ... S. F.

H. Hackfeld, Ger. bk ... Liverpool

Aryan, Am. ship ... Norfolk

Fooling Sway-Haw, bk ... New York

John C. Potter, Am. bk ... Newcastle

Due in June.

Wega, Ger. ship ... London

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